



Québec Liberal leader Claude Ryan, accompanied by certain other party heavies, spoke at McGill Monday. Story, page three; comment, page fourteen.

Prof denied tenure

by Moira Ambrose

A professor from McGill's Faculty of Education was denied tenure last spring after ten years of teaching in the department of philosophy.

That according to a graduate student who spoke on condition that he would remain anonymous.

Hermione Shantz is presently employed by the university under a contract that terminates August 31. Several graduate students in her department have formed an unofficial committee to lobby the Administration for a one-year extension on her contract.

"We were in shock when we heard she was not getting her tenure," said the graduate student.

"A policy decision was made by Dean Flower to cut one member of the Faculty of Education. Nobody has been denied tenure yet and we can't understand why it was she," he said.

Dean Flower was unavailable for comment.

The source said that the

group was sending a letter to Principal David Johnston petitioning the Administration to approve her tenure. Administration officials were unavailable for comment on whether Johnston had received the letter or what any plans of action are.

In order to be granted tenure a professor must be judged outstanding in two of three areas: research, teaching ability or contributions to the university community.

"At the tenure hearing, people outside her department testified that Hermione had spent lots of time sitting on committees around the university and her students said she was accessible and easy to work with," said the source.

"On the basis of this, she should have been granted tenure for her contributions and teaching skill," he said.

After Shantz's tenure was originally denied, she made an appeal to the tenure committee for re-consideration. The graduate student said that her appeal was handled in a questionable manner by the Administration.

"At the hearing the administration representative had a lawyer and Hermione had not been informed that she could bring a lawyer," he said.

"No official transcripts of the proceedings were kept. What we know we found out through private notes."

At a January meeting of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU), Professor Sid Ingerman said

that the Senate Appeals Committee had recently upheld the denial of her tenure. He said that Shantz merited tenure and that "the appeals procedures are unjust and were applied in a quite irregular manner in her case."

Ingerman said that Shantz may take legal action against the university for damages.

"I understand she plans to make a complaint herself to the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT)," he said.

Professor Paddy Webb-Hearsey said that Shantz may go through the Québec legal system to contest her denied tenure.

"In an act that was recently passed in the Québec labour courts, workers may go to court if they feel that the arbitration procedure in their place of work is unfair or incompetent. The court appoints an arbitrator to settle the dispute," she said.

Webb-Hearsey believes that the administration probably denied Shantz tenure for political reasons, but also suspects financial motives.

"We have noticed a change in the behavior of the administration allied to the budget. Deans have been asked to cut down staff and this is possible by not giving tenure or by not promoting earlier," she said.

The graduate student who spoke anonymously to the *Daily* said that the "defense committee wants to help the union and the union is fighting for itself. We want to help the professor."

3055 signatures

Board ignores SAC petition

by Nancy Kingsbury and Peter Morgan

No murmurs, no questions, no comments.

The reaction of McGill's highest governing body to the South Africa Committee's petition was even less striking than the colours of the governors' grey suits.

Liz Norman, Students' Society President, presented the 3,055 name petition to the Board of Governors on Monday. The petition demands the BoG sever all financial ties with corporations that invest in South Africa.

Norman was thanked for the petition and the Board then moved into closed session, without further action.

Before the meeting, South Africa Committee supporters protested their cause in front of the Administration building. Students shouted "Mobil, Royal Dutch, now the Bank of Montréal", referring to the BoG's recent, little publicized divestment from these corporations.

"The SAC is extremely disappointed with the reception the petition received. It is indicative of their (BoG's) lack of commitment to divestment," said Elise Moser, a SAC member.

Only 30 students were allowed into the BoG meeting leaving

some, including co-chairperson of the SAC Bill Wicken, standing outside.

An administration source revealed that, in closed session, the BoG received a report from the Committee on Social Responsibility on mining and

manufacturing. McGill owns shares in 3M, Noranda, Alcan, and other companies which have substantial involvement in South Africa.

Should McGill decide not to divest from these companies no

continued on page 4

Council plagued by elections and DJs

by Moira Ambrose

The high-pitch election fever that has recently pervaded student politics took a sharp drop last night as Student Council discussed the contested results of last week's voting.

The three referenda passed at the polls are being contested by McGill law student Marcel Mongeon, on the basis that the referenda campaigns were operated without No Committees.

Guidelines for No and Yes committees were recently established by Council to ensure that both sides of the question were represented in any referenda campaign. According to Mongeon, the passage of the three winning referenda may be overturned by the lack of No committees in the campaign.

"I am mostly basing my contention on the fact that No committees were not used, but there were other things as well," said

Mongeon.

Mongeon said that the proper amendment procedure for the athletics referendum was not followed at Council meetings.

"Notice of the amendment was supposed to be given one meeting prior to that at which the vote was going to be taken. Not only was that not done, but at the meeting at which the amendment was proposed, there was not quorum," he said.

He said that an editorial that appeared in the *Daily* in support of the student-initiated referendum violated another regulation. The regulation states that no publication funded, directly or indirectly, by the Students' Society can take anything other than a neutral stand on a referendum question.

The referendum contentions will be decided on by the Students' Society Judicial Board.

At last night's meeting, Council passed a motion to be sent to the Judicial Board defending Council's failure to establish Yes and No committees for the March 8th and 10th elections.

"The regulations were not passed in time to be used in those elections. The failure to establish them did not affect the results of the votes on the referenda questions and that should not be invoked in the decision of the Judicial Board," said Law representative Ted Claxton, who originated the motion.

Several Councillors expressed disapproval at Claxton's proposal.

"This would mean that Council can decide on things and then change the rules to justify its actions," said Dave Toupin, club representative and senior law student.

Students' Society VP Univer-

sity Affairs Liz Ulin said that the Yes and No committees were "good guidelines" and should have been adhered to by Council.

"There were Yes committees for both the athletics and student-initiated referenda and those referenda may have passed due to the activities of those committees," she said.

Councillors also discussed elections for Students' Society VP External Affairs and undergraduate rep to the Board of Governors, both of which were contested after last week's elections.

continued on page 4

Staff meeting

A good time will be had by all at today's 3:00 p.m. staff synod, during which we will stare in shock at our new editorial elite.

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office. Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day. McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day.

All others: \$3.50 per day. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Room-mate wanted: mature, quiet, M or F to share large 5-1/2. Fully furnished. Hardwood floors, piano, stereo. Near buses and metro. Imm. ed. 937-1021 eves.

Apartment to sublet: 3-1/2 furnished, all paid, 2 minutes from campus. 3455 Durocher. April 1st. \$250.00. Tel: 844-6563.

5-1/2 apartment to sublet: May 1st - Aug. 31st, option to renew.

Durocher, near Pine. Furniture available. Newly renovated. \$525/month. Call 286-0020.

To Sublet, May 1: Cozy, furnished 3-1/2. Conveniently located near Atwater Metro. 240.00 per month. Call 933-3861 after 6 p.m.

Sublet: Beautiful studio apartment - May 1 - Sept. 1. Five minutes from McGill, furnished, laundry, cable T.V., stereo, wall-to-wall carpet. Call 286-9893, late evenings.

3-1/2 for rent May 1 - Sept. 1, close to campus, mostly furnished. 200 mo. & utilities. 844-9408.

To sublet May 1 - Sept. 1. Large 5-1/2 Durocher at Pine. Reasonable rent. Call 286-9999.

Spacious, attractive 7-1/2 to sublet. Room for 4 people. May 1st to end of August. 456 Pine Ave. (near gym) \$138.00 per month. Call 286-0674.

Looking to rent 4-1/2 apartment, for Sept. 1st, within walking distance of campus, reasonable rent. Call Sue 486-2381 or Anne 481-6702.

Spacious, clean 5-1/2 on Durocher; fully furnished; May 1st to Aug. 31st; Color T.V. available; Call: 286-0338.

Sublet, 5-1/2 apartment, 3 blocks from McGill, available April 1st, bargain. Call 844-3180.

4-rm furnished apartment in Victorian house, 15 min. walk to campus. Female preferred. 1 person. \$265 mo.; 2 persons: \$290. Foreign student welcome. 931-2796.

Sublet 3-1/2, University Towers, corner Milton & University. May - Sept., option to renew in Sept. Ask \$350/mth., FURNISHED. 286-8244.

4-1/2 apartment to sublet May 1st - Sept 1st. Option to renew, clean and furnished. On Hutchison, close to gym & La Cité. Rent negotiable. Call 286-0240.

Large 6-1/2 apartment to share for the summer or more. 15 minute walk from McGill. \$100.00/month. Female preferred. Call 286-8202.

352 - HELP WANTED

Foreign students wanted for short interview (by phone if you wish) about problems encountered when arriving. Call Anne J. 731-1697.

Fast Readers wanted: We are looking for very fast readers to participate in a short reading experiment. Please call 392-4712 or 24-5194 (evenings). Thank you.

Send down and out Americans to Grateful Dead concerts during exam week. Please send desperately needed contributions: Roger and Gail, Box No. 47 Douglas, call 843-6214.

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Typing (IBM Sel. 11), Proof-reading, Editing, Resume compilation amongst other professional services. Bilingual, quality work. Competitive rates. Info: 989-9405.

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356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Quality Downtown Haircuts for students with I.D. Shampoo and haircut from \$9.00. Call Gino at 844-3309.

Autos available - Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, Florida - Montreal Drive Away - 4036 St. Catherine W. Corner Atwater. 937-2816.

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français/Tutoring in French or English. Reasonable rates. Call Paule 488-5634.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

HP34C Calculator. Programmable, continuous memory, scientific. Absolutely new - still in box - full guarantee. Regularly \$240.00 plus tax. Asking \$180.00. Call Danny 286-0577.

Phillips GA427 Turntable. Excellent condition. \$90.00. Call 935-7299 after 6:00pm.

Women's wear sizes 5 to 15 spring fashions. Savings to 35%, Wed., Thurs., Friday 11:30 to 6:00 pm, 1500 Stanley St. corner de Maisonneuve.

Girl's bedroom set for sale: Large dresser with mirror, dresser desk with mirror, bookcase, chair, bed with headboard and baseboard. Best offer over \$200.00. Ideal for student! Call Sue 486-2381.

365 - WANTED TO BUY

Wanted desperately: Two tickets to The Mikado, Saturday night. Please, please call 286-0972 after 7:00 pm.

372 - LOST AND FOUND

Lost or taken by mistake: Rust down parka from Sigma Chi, Sat. night Feb. 20. If found call Michelle - 286-1535. Reward.

Lost: Ladies' Pulsar watch, gold tone, Spedel stretch band. Arts Building, ladies' room, Tues. March 9. Great sentimental value. Substantial reward. Call Lucie 845-1862.

Lost in Stewart Biology Building, Thursday 11th, leather mitten. Louis, 738-1875 or bring to Daily office, B-17.

Taz has lost his designer jeans - please return to 3483 Peel on Fr. Mar. 19th at his victory bash.

Lost: One National Semiconductor calculator in a black case on March 12. If found, please call Ann at 481-6702 before 10:00 pm.

374 - PERSONAL

Tribute to John Belushi, Friday March 19th. Free Rum & Coke for everyone between 10-11. No cover charge. 3647 University near Pine.

Renée, going crazy just thinking about you! Looking forward to your response to my question. See you in class Wednesday. Love Dennis.

Kathy, its been two years now and I'm still here. Convinced yet? Phil.

383 - LESSONS

Aerobic dance classes, Monday & Wednesday, 5:00 or 6:15 pm, starting April 5 for 10 weeks, 483 St. Catherine W., for registration call 844-1835.

385 - NOTICES

Date needed: respectable Tazmanian devil seeks suitable mate for his victory party - Fr. Mar. 19th, 3483 Peel.

One month adventure to a town 7000ft., in the Himalayas of India, departs May '82; complete cost, including airfare via Europe, \$1,675! Info: Jim Pilaar, C.C., Trent University, Peterboro, Ont., K9J 7B8, (705) 742-4888/748-5488.

Do you need guidance in choosing the right occupation? Psychological insights thru scientific hand analysis can assist you. We will answer 5 questions. Minimum contribution \$15. Limited offer. Extensive consultation also available. National Research Institute, 351 Victoria Ave., Westmount.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

Alcohol Research: Subjects required for alcohol study. Five dollars remuneration for participation. Call 392-4912 days or 473-7280 evenings. Ask for Brian.

The McGill Debating Union

Special Meeting

On March 23, 7 pm, there will be a vote on a constitutional amendment. In addition, elections for executive members and club representative will be held.



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Peterson & Shapiro Awards

The Peterson Award for creative writing, worth \$300, is open for submissions from all English students. The Shapiro Award, also for creative writing, and worth \$1250, is open to U3 graduating students in English. Submissions must be in duplicate, typed. The deadline is April 1, 1982. English Dept. General Office, Arts 155.

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Maureen Peterson—The Gazette

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Today, March 17, 7:30 p.m.

THE CHURCH AND REFUGEES IN HONDURAS

Pierre Goldberger, minister of United Church of Canada, Principal of United Theological College and lecturer at McGill Faculty of Religious Studies.

For further information call
Alcida Schami at 392-5890



Last Thursday, the McGill student journals got together for a classy press pitch at the Chateau Champlain. Names in the news included la Schnurmacher, Gretta Chambers and yours truly. Only item of interest was who paid for it, 'fess up guys.

Dailyphoto/Ed Arzouian

Liberal caucus is divided

by Stewart Freed

During a wide-ranging and somewhat rambling session Monday, Liberal leader Claude Ryan and MNA Reed Scowen acknowledged that the provincial liberal caucus is divided on energy issues.

When asked if he would allow Hydro Quebec to expand Quebec's nuclear power capability, Liberal MNA Reed Scowen, who accompanied Ryan, offered his personal opinion.

"I think that Quebec should be proceeding in an orderly way with the development of nuclear power," Scowen acknowledged that the Liberal party caucus was "split on the issue," but that nuclear power was not a priority because of Quebec's abundant hydro power.

Scowen blamed the failure of Quebec's Gentilly-1 and 2 nuclear power plants on the Federal government. He said they should have continued investing in the region despite the fact that the plants have been plagued with safety problems and have not been fired up.

During the course of his speech, Ryan said that he would make English language education available to children whose

parents were educated in English in Canada if elected Premier.

Ryan said that he would not abolish the *Office de la Langue Francaise* but that he would eliminate its power to enforce Quebec's language law, Bill 101.

Ryan affirmed that he was "dedicated to a strong and united Canada" but that he did not support the results of last November's constitutional conference when the Premiers of the other provinces finally approved the new constitution now being debated by the British Parliament.

Ryan said that the Parti Quebecois' 15 per cent across the board education budget cuts was unfair because it does not take into account the needs of individual institutions.

Referring to "adult education" Ryan said: "The cost of fees have increased two, three, and four times and registration has gone down 50 per cent."

He said that Quebecers paid about 25 per cent higher taxes than other Canadians but that Quebec still faced a tremendous budget deficit.

"Public expenditures have in-

creased in Quebec at a pace faster than in the rest of the country," said Ryan. He said that he was dedicated to having a balanced budget and that much could be done to making the administration "much more healthy." He singled out the high wage and benefits given to civil servants as an area for cost cutting.

Ryan said that if the unions representing public employees were forced to pay for the cost of taking their collective agreements to arbitration then they would be more willing to settle for smaller wage increases.

\$250,000 gift to be matched

by Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer

The McGill Development Office is working double-time to match a \$250,000 challenge gift from an anonymous graduate by May 31.

"This is unheard of in Canada," Annual Giving campaign organizer Gavin Ross said. "This is the biggest single challenge gift ever to a Canadian University."

The soliciting office announced the campaign March 1 in Toronto when they launched a two-night phone-a-thon. Then last week they held phone-a-thons in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Last Wednesday, the office sent out a brochure to 50,000 graduates, via third class mail to save money. They are also sending out special, more per-

sonalized letters to "Leadership donors" — those who gave \$100 or more last time.

The brochure lists three categories of donors: the challenge will match the increase a donor makes over his gift last year, will match entirely the gift of someone who hasn't given for five years, and will match two for one the gift of a recent graduate who has never given to his Alma Mater fund.

The office is also soliciting from people who have already given this year, because any money pledged before March 1 cannot be matched.

"This is a big responsibility over and above our normal soliciting activities," said Ross. "We have Les Jackson developing a critical plan. By May 1 we should know where we stand. Then we'll start a coast to coast Canadian phone-a-thon to get all the graduates who've held back."

Time to get tough on terrorists, says prof

EDMONTON (CUP) — The most effective way to combat terrorism is to form an internationally-trained anti-terrorist squad to launch raids in hostage situations.

this is the view of University of Alberta political scientist L.C. Green, who spoke at a university forum recently. He said terrorism cannot be controlled if the value of human life is placed above principles.

"I don't give a damn about the hostages. I care about the rule of law . . . we have to face the fact that hostages may die. Carter placed the value of

human life above principle, and you can't do that against terrorism," he said.

Green said if terrorists boarded an Air Canada 737 and threatened to fly it into a nuclear reactor unless the government handed over the Prime Minister, Cabinet and ten premiers, there would be no choice but to shoot the plane out of the air and kill 300 passengers.

He defined terrorism as an act of war where "an individual or group seeks through some innocent third party a concession from a government."

Green said the press is inconsistent in its coverage of terrorism.

"When terrorism takes place in a non-Western country, the West tends to talk about dissidents — it depends on the colour of glasses you're wearing whether one is a terrorist or a patriot," he said.

"The Western press will report more readily on issues of Western concern . . . the horrors of Argentinian martial law have been pushed off the pages because of the horrors of Polish martial law . . . we report on

what is in our political interests to report," said Green.

After a question about reports that Libyan hit teams are plotting to assassinate the American president, Green said, "If I can be unkind, I don't give a damn who goes after Ronald Reagan, the sooner the better."

This is Amnesty international week

Support for polish students

NZS raises money

by Suzy Goldenberg

McGill students are being asked to help support students in Poland, currently in the grip of martial law.

The McGill support committee for the Polish National Student's Association (NZS) is kicking off a fund-raising campaign to help the resurgence of the country's only independent association.

Members of NZS have been regrouping underground since the imposition of martial law in Poland last December.

The McGill support committee has been working in conjunction with the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) to collect funds and inform students about NZS and the suppression of student organizations in Poland.

The Student's Society and South Africa Committee have already given donations.

The committee hopes to net more funds from a "Solidarity evening" featuring speakers on the situation in Poland, especially the condition of women there, to be held this Friday.

According to Greg Teal and Anne Petersen of the support group, the 80,000 members of NZS have been forced to disband and operate covertly as the present military rule deems it an illegal organization. More than 5,000 students, including most of the leaders of the association, have been arrested in recent months.

As the universities are presently under military control, the NZS is the only independent voice on campus. The aims of the NZS are congruent with the goals of students here, Petersen said.

"This is a campaign that appeals for an international solidarity among students," she said. "Many of the issues they raise are concerns of students here."

Polish students have rallied for democratization of the university administration (a goal especially pertinent at McGill), greater course variety, and increased input from professors and students in determining courses to be offered. The state currently establishes the curricula.

As well, students forced the government to agree to restrict the infiltration of security police on campuses. Another important concession NZS won from the administration was an increase in government spending at universities.

As Teal pointed out, Canadian student societies could pick up a few tips about organization from their counterparts in Poland.

"NZS is an organization that can teach students here a lot," said Teal. "The NZS led a massive campaign to become legal and were joined by a majority of students in the country, breaking through barriers between university and polytechnical students."

Council settles election hassles...

continued from page 1

Acclaimed VP External Affairs, Bruce Ness was disqualified because he was not registered as a student at the time of his nomination. Jim Jeffcott, a candidate in the undergraduate BoG race, was disqualified mid-way through his campaign for taking out an ad in the *Daily*, but received several hundred votes at the polls, invalidating the election.

Council voted to re-open nominations for these positions until March 24th and hold elections on April 5th and 7th.

Students' Society VP External Affairs Paul Smith urged Council to support a motion giving Ness nominee status for the upcoming VP External Affairs election.

Smith said that on the basis of Ness' contributions to Students' Society this year and his interest in the position, he should be given a chance to run. Smith noted that Ness would be an enrolled student in September.

Council decided to refer the matter to Paul Duff, the election's Chief Returning Officer who was responsible for disqualifying Ness in the first election.

In other business, Council downed a motion raised by Councillor Dave Toupin to

allow Radio McGill to receive funds directly from student fees.

Radio McGill spokesperson Ted Echywana said, "The way we're getting our budget right now is unsatisfactory and we want to be able to operate year-round."

Echywana said that with direct student funding, the organisation would not have to haggle with Students' Council over the amount of its budget. Instead they could better estimate how much money they would have and when.

Toupin favoured the motion because Radio McGill recently received a cable license and now has a legal right to operate year-round. He said that under the current budget plan all clubs give any extra money in their accounts back to the Students' Society at the end of May. This makes it difficult for the station to operate through the summer, although technically it can draw in advance on the budget they will receive in September.

Students' Society President Liz Norman said she will try to negotiate with the group so it can continue operations this summer using Students' Society funding.

Council unanimously approved a proposal to continue publishing its own Student

Handbook.

It had earlier been proposed that the Society co-operate with the Daily Publications Society, publisher of the *McGill Daily*, on a jointly-published handbook.

Ulin originally proposed that

Council buy several pages in a *Daily*-produced handbook over which it would have editorial control. However, other councillors felt that the *Daily's* handbook would have an overly political slant.

Student Society's VP Internal

Affairs Keith Hennessy said that the *Daily* should keep financially solvent "by doing

something useful that isn't already being done," and thus not get involved in publication of a handbook.

Intl' students face problems

EDMONTON (CUP) — The present hodge-podge of policies regarding international students does not serve well the interests of the students themselves, their host institutions, the various governments, nor, in the end, education.

This is the conclusion of The Right Mix, published this month by the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE).

The Right Mix is the report of the Commission on Foreign Student Policy, convened and sponsored by CBIE. The commission was composed of 12 people from a number of non-governmental organizations, including the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges.

The report states that a policy vacuum concerning international students accommodates racism, particularly during dif-

ficult economic times. It denounces differential tuition fees as discriminating against those Canada professes to be most anxious to help: students from the poorest backgrounds and least developed countries.

If institutions and governments wish to limit international student enrolment, states the report, they should not impose prohibitive surcharges. Instead, they should combine

regional quotas with scholarships to ensure access to students from poor countries.

Above all, the report states, Canadians must recognize their responsibilities toward international students, who are not only their countries' future leaders, but also a valuable resource for Canadian educational institutions and the communities around them.

BoG bored of SAC

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one will know, since the entire discussion will have been carried out in closed session.

Bruce Williams, Student's Society president-elect, commenting on the lack of support by the BoG for divestment said, "I have no comment."

It was Williams' first BoG meeting.

In other business, Principal David Johnston reported on the latest in cutback news. Although the federal government financial commitment to education has been "stabilized", the provincial government continues to threaten to cut to the bone.

"We're not out of the woods yet," said Johnston.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY ELECTIONS

To Be Held

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982
(ADVANCE POLLS - APRIL 5 - PLACES TO BE ANNOUNCED)

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED
FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITION

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

Vice-President, External Affairs

DEADLINE: Wednesday, March 24th (See below)

CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES:

Vice-President, External Affairs may be any member of the McGill Students' Society in good standing with the University except:

- partial students taking less than three courses
- students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

Nominations must be signed by at least 75 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

N.B. Students in Continuing Education are NOT members of the Students' Society.

Official nomination forms are available at the Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish Street. All nomination forms must have the candidate's signature together with his year and faculty, address and telephone number.

A pensketch of 100 words or less and a photo of the nominee must be handed in with the nomination. All nominations must be submitted to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary at the Students' Society General Office in the Students' Union NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1982.

PAUL DUFF
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER



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Interferon: magic bullet or paper

by Wiley Thomas

Interferon, the once hoped panacea of cancer has, in the light of recent medical studies, given rise to symptoms of frustration among research scientists.

Twenty-five years ago two scientists, Alick Isaacs and Jean Lindenmann, working at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, chanced upon a molecule released by cells on exposure to a virus. The substance subsequently prevented further viral attack. Named "interferon" for its properties of viral interference, this molecule was to become their key to the pages of medical history.

Shortly after their discovery, Isaacs and Lindenmann set out to establish some of interferon's chemical properties. It appeared that it was a glycoprotein of fairly low molecular weight and its action was not virus-specific. That is, it did not react selectively with any one particular virus.

It has only been within the last decade, however that the greatest steps have been

achieved in the elucidation of interferon's "action pathway".

It seems that it is not interferon per se that is the antiviral agent, but a protein released upon the binding of interferon to a cell-surface receptor. The resultant protein somehow inhibits the synthesis of viral RNA within the cell, thus bringing the proliferation and growth of the virus to a standstill. This translation of one molecule of interferon into a large number of anti-viral proteins provides an amplification effect, thus explaining interferon's high biological activity.

It was not until the mid-60s that the idea of interferon as an anti-cancer agent began to distill in the minds of scientists.

Ion Gresser, a Harvard trained U.S. research at an institute outside Paris, discovered that some of the cancerous tumours found in mice are caused by viruses. Having read about interferon's anti-viral properties he scratched his head, grumbled and somewhere in the back of his head a light switched on.

"Could interferon prevent viral cancer in mice?", he asked himself. He quickly proceeded to test his theory. The result: interferon caused shrinkage of cancerous tissue in mice.



Because of its clinical implications, the news instigated a mad rush for this biological "pot of gold". If interferon could be isolated, it could theoretically be administered to prevent or combat viral infection, and thus hopefully cancer, in much the same way that antibiotics are deployed to fight off bacterial infections. Presumably,

because of its organic origin, interferon would not have the disfiguring, debilitating side effects usually associated with standard chemotherapeutic treatment.

Due to the scarcity and impurity of existing quantities of interferon, testing was still at the level of laboratory rodents. In an effort to obtain larger quantities of purer interferon scientists turned to the cradle for support. It appeared that infant foreskins removed at circumcision were a valuable source of the glycoprotein.

With human interferon under their belts scientists were now able to begin testing on human subjects.

At first the results coming from experiments on humans looked promising. Studies conducted in 1978 at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm on the effects of interferon on bone cancer showed it to reduce the incidence of metastasis (spread of cancer to other tissues). However, the clamour was soon squelched by news emanating from the U.S.: patients were not respon-

ding favourably to treatment and were suffering from side effects such as hair loss, nausea and sudden fever. Insufficient data, however, limited the credibility of the results, and the pendulum was free to swing from promise to pessimism.

With the advent of recombinant DNA and the subsequent grouping of antagonistic scientists, all scrambling for the limelight, such companies as Genentech and Genex were born. By splicing the genetic code for human interferon into that ubiquitous, much revered bacterium, *E. coli*, production of an even purer interferon increased 30,000 fold. Hopes are that one day the the cost of treatment will be reduced from \$20 000 to \$200.

With more interferon at hand, scientists could perform tests on larger groups from which more clear-cut inferences could be drawn.

Dr. J. Schuster of the Montréal General Hospital assessed the situation with reference to the purity of existing stocks of interferon. "What we have is not the pure stuff, and until we do it is difficult to say whether it is the interferon or the contaminant producing these effects," he said. "Not until the *E. coli* produced interferon is cleared for clinical testing by the Health and Food Administration will we know."

The price of interferon, placed at \$20 billion a pound, makes self-sponsored experimentation impossible. "Most interferon is given away free for testing purposes," said Schuster, "however companies are trying to charge for the partially purified pro-

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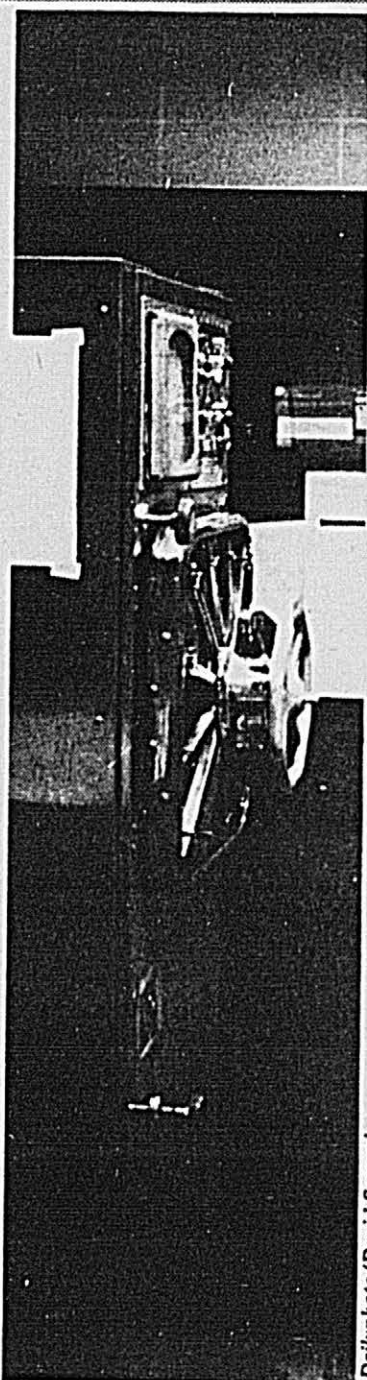
tiger?

tein. At the moment interferon is not being used in Canada for cancer research as such, but in another context. "So far only four patients- Terry Fox among them- have received interferon treatment in Canada.

A researcher at Hoffmann-La Roche(the company in Canada with the contract from Genentech for producing interferon) said that no one is taking interferon produced by his company. They are still awaiting the go-ahead from Ottawa.

Despite interferon's decreasing popularity among scientists, extensive publicity of the drug's capabilities has maintained the public in a steady state of excitement, pressuring doctors to "use it no matter what the cost, no matter what the risk." Cancer victims are clammering for it, forcing researchers to play God in selecting from the thousands the few who will receive it experimentally. As one research scientist commented, "They have as much a chance of being hit by lightning as receiving interferon right now."

If the future of interferon does not lie in the treatment of cancer, it lies in its anti-viral properties. Treatment of such maladies as viral hepatitis, multiple sclerosis and herpes virus diseases have been, statistically speaking, successful.



McGill cancer centre autoclave

Dailyphoto/David Samuel

What cancer centre?

by Heather Tisdale

The McGill Cancer Centre, located in the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, is part of a chain of institutions in the Montreal area which collaborate on cancer research.

The clinical programs at such affiliated hospitals as the Royal Victoria and the Montreal General may utilize new findings and improve the care of patients.

Part of the research function of the McGill Cancer Centre involves clinical trials, which may be defined as slight changes in a patient's treatment.

"For instance, with chemotherapy in lung cancer, one might use one new element in the treatment, with the consent of the patient," says Dr. Roger Hand, the Director of the Centre. "There are dozens of different trials for different tumors."

The Epidemiology Department at McGill is also linked with the Cancer Centre and is carrying on projects relating to the quality of life of the cancer

patient and the quality of care provided by physicians.

One study being conducted will compare the care of cancer patients by GPs in Quebec with those in New Brunswick.

"Our pride and joy, though, is the basic research wing here at McGill," says Dr. Hand.

The McGill Cancer Centre was created in 1978, and its first director was Dr. Phil Gold.

In 1965, Gold discovered carcinoembryonic antigen, a protein produced by cancer cells. Dr. Gold's continuing research formed the nucleus of the Cancer Centre.

"There has been a massive recruiting program in the past year," says Dr. Hand.

Hand's own work involves proteins and viruses that may be linked to cancer. He uses recombinant DNA techniques to produce these tumor proteins.

"The research here is basic," says Dr. Hand. "It is directed at the molecular biology and cellular immunology of cancer."

The McGill Cancer Centre employs 8 full-time staff members and 13 graduate students.

The Cancer Centre, despite its relatively small size, possesses some sophisticated equipment. Computers perform the time-consuming calculations involved in the experimentation. Another "pride and joy" of the Cancer Centre are the ultracentrifuges, which have a speed of 60,000 RPM, with G-forces close to 1 million.

The McGill Cancer Centre is only one of many such research units engaged in molecular and immunological research in North America. Such research may not often make the headlines, but it may someday prove to lessen the incidence of cancer.

Last science

edition: April 7

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SCIENCE EDITION

Cancer quackery runs rampant

by Louise Haberl

"A quack's words are heard, but no one trusts himself to him when he is sick." -Cato, a stoic philosopher.

Cato probably had a good basis for his statement at the time, but neither cancer nor cancer quackery was an overwhelming problem in ancient Rome.

Cancer is obviously a serious medical problem today (it attacks one person in four) and as a result, there is an enormous list of unorthodox cures for the disease. Nowadays, a quack's words are both heard and trusted.

the available treatments, cancer quacks have found a huge market for their particular products. What follows is a list of the more imaginative alternative cures that have been offered over recent decades.

Rx: Laetrile. This drug, also known as amygdalin, is probably one of the largest cancer treatment cons ever to fool the public. It has a long history: the theory behind the drug's development was founded on the research of Dr. John Beard, a Scot who lived from 1858 to 1924. He believed that placental trophoblast cells and cancer cells were one and the same,

death in 1978 she sold the formula to a Toronto firm so that the secret would not be lost. As of March 1981 a two-year government-sponsored trial of Essiac showed no successes in treating cancer.

Rx: plant remedies. Cynics should perhaps withhold their comments on Essiac in the face of discoveries of plant substances that help cure cancer. Childhood leukaemia has been successfully treated with leurocristine and vincalcicoblastine, two chemicals found in the Madagascar periwinkle, a common houseplant. Other plant

Rx: Vitamin A. "Take your vitamins, dear." Mother may have known best all along - there is evidence that Vitamin A can retard or prevent certain cancers, and may also cause regression of tumors. The best results to date have been obtained from treatment of skin cancers but other tissues will respond to this treatment.

Vitamin A research suffers, however, from a problem common to all anti-cancer chemicals: it can be toxic in the doses required for treatment. As well, its mechanism of action is basically unknown and so there can be no quick ap-

Reich developed a technique in which patients were placed in a tall box and a certain "Orgone energy" was concentrated on the site of the cancer. This was designed to reduce and eventually destroy the tumor. If a brain tumor was the problem, Dr. Reich used an "Orgone cone" to cure the cancer. Other Orgone treatments for specific types of cancer were available. The Federal Food and Drug Administration sponsored tests of the Orgone machine and found it to be of no value in treating cancer.

Not every alternate cancer cure that comes to light is worthless quackery, as the plant, hyperthermia, and Vitamin A treatments show. Most, though, provide no scientific basis for their claims and logically, one should not consider these as cures, especially since some have been shown to be dangerous.

Dr. Michael Lister, a resident in haematology and who is presently working on bone marrow transplant cancer treatments, believes that the success of quack cures is due to media exaggeration.

"Most of the things that come to light (new cancer treatments) do so by the media... You know, you'll get someone saying, 'I had cancer and I ate carrots and now I'm cured' The media exaggerates the situation."

The media is not completely at fault, though. The cancer patient must choose between treatments and traditional therapies are not always the first choice.

When it is apparent that no one treatment is likely to help cure or palliate a patient, one begins to compare all the options, says the brother of a 20 year-old cancer patient.

"In (my sister's) case, the cancer was fairly advanced. All they could offer was chemotherapy. Coupled with a lot of other stories about chemotherapy, she was a little worried about the idea of a treatment that she'd never experienced."

"She was open to anything anyone had to say - she was interested in gathering all the data possible. She then judged it (the alternatives) according to her values and priorities."

Recently this patient opted to try chemotherapy, after inquiring into Laetrile and other treatments.

The chemotherapy, if she completes the treatment, will take 18 months, and is successful in 20 percent of cases similar to hers. Her reasons were summed up in a statement by her brother:

"The most important thing to her is to live."



"You know, if they could cure cancer, we could poison the earth without all this interference!"

So many "cures" appear each year that the American Cancer Society regularly publishes a report entitled *Unproven Methods of Cancer Treatment*. It catalogues treatments such as diets, machines, biological products, enemas, and homemade and lab-developed drugs. None are effective and some are extremely dangerous.

The plethora of quack cures is understandable. Only three traditional and accepted cancer treatments are presently in wide use by the medical profession: surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy. Each of the three is successful to some degree in treating various cancers. Unfortunately, not enough is known about cancer to indicate that any one or a combination of treatments is yet the solution.

Because there is a void between curing the disease and

and under certain conditions the trophoblast cells develop into tumors.

A father-son team working with this theory developed Laetrile and successfully marketed for many years. During 1980 alone, over 70,000 Americans used Laetrile as a cancer treatment.

It was not until April 1981 that a study done by the National Cancer Institute declared the drug "decisive" and "disappointing" in its ineffectiveness as an anti-cancer cure.

Rx: Essiac. Canada has its own claim to hokey cancer cures in the form of Essiac. This is a secret concoction of herbs originally used by Northern Ontario Indians and passed on to a white nurse, Renee Caisse (Caisse spelled backwards is Essiac), in 1922.

Caisse claimed that the herb mix could cure various forms of cancer and shortly before her

substances under investigation are podophyllotoxin (produced by the American mandrake) and two compounds in the bloodroot plant. All have a documented curative effect on a variety of tumors.

Rx: the "firedrill" or hyperthermia. Ancient Egyptians used red-hot pokers to reduce tumors in their patients and modern researchers have warmed to the idea.

Scientists are developing the technique, which is based on the observation that tumor cells seem more susceptible to heat than normal cells. This is because tumors generally have an inadequate blood supply, which limits their ability to keep cool.

Hyperthermia appears to not be a quack cure at all, but its true effectiveness will not be known until the results of clinical trials (only now beginning) are known.

plication of its effect on the growth and differentiation of a tumor.

Rx: Pot-pourri. Cancer patients have tried all of the following; each is guaranteed to relieve those interested of cash and little else.

The Barbeau cure: A Montreal naturologist, Dr. Raymond Barbeau, claims that coffee, tea, and cocoa are the underlying causes of cancer. Removal of these evils from the diet, he claims, will cure cancer.

The grape diet: A naturotherapist in 1925 revived this treatment, which entails taking in grapes and grape juice for a few weeks. This is followed by the addition of other fruits and sour milk, and later other raw foods. Grapes are also used as poultices on external tumors and grape juice as enemas.

The Orgone Machine: During the 1940's, Dr. Wilhelm

by Julian Betts

Cancer is an inevitable result of old age. There's nothing we can do about it. Right?

Wrong, wrong, wrong! Statistical studies by various institutes including the World Health Organization show that up to 90 percent of human cancers are caused by environmental factors. And so, theoretically at least, up to 90 percent of human cancers can be prevented.

Unfortunately, it's not quite that easy.

Researchers have identified many chemicals in the environment which cause cancer in humans. But we may never have a full understanding of which chemicals are responsible for cancer. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates there are 33,000 chemicals in common use. Only some of these have been tested for carcinogenicity.

Clearly, pinpointing the main causes of cancer is a difficult task. But in some instances scientists have unequivocally shown that a substance causes cancer.

Tobacco smoke is a case in point. In February the American Surgeon-General stated that smoking causes 30 percent of all cancers. The same probably applies in Canada, where the occurrence of lung cancer, the main type of cancer induced by cigarette smoking, has risen 70 percent since the 1930's.

Recent evidence indicates that non-smokers also suffer from the effects of cigarettes. Two of the three reports recently released on the subject indicate that non-smokers exposed to second-hand tobacco smoke run a significantly higher risk of lung cancer.

If the smoke doesn't get you, the environment will

Other research explains why this may be. In 1976 K. Bridbord measured the concentrations of benzo(a)pyrene, the most dangerous carcinogen in cigarette smoke, in several public areas. He concluded that a restaurant worker involuntarily breathes in the equivalent of two packs of cigarettes a day, while an airline pilot on a cross-country flight inhales 3.5 a day!

Dr. Walter Spitzer, a McGill epidemiologist, is upset about the high proportions of smokers. However, he believes that little can be done.

"There's very little evidence that educational campaigns are effective. They do very little to change people's attitudes", he told the Daily.

Limiting the damage caused by carcinogens other than cigarette smoke may be easier, because it will require simple legislation to prevent the use of carcinogenic chemicals, rather than broad changes in attitudes. The difficulty lies in proving that the chemical in question actually causes cancer.

According to Spitzer, the best way to gather this proof is by statistical analysis of cancer in the population to find trends. For instance, a higher than average lung cancer rate in an asbestos mining town suggests that asbestos plays a role in lung cancer. This is the gist of an epidemiologist's work.

There are many pitfalls in these studies. Very often, a car-

cino-gen may result in a cancer only 40 years after exposure, making its identification quite difficult. Also, many materials such as alcohol do not cause cancer by themselves, but increase the carcinogenicity of other materials. So it may take years before epidemiological research can prove whether a substance causes cancer.

To overcome this problem, animal-testing has been introduced to test materials. So far, virtually every proven human carcinogen has also caused cancer in animal models. But the reverse has not been proven, a fact the chemical industry is quick to point out. For example, the Medical Director of Exxon wrote in the *Cancer Bulletin* in 1977:

"When a carcinogen is prevented from entering the environment on the basis of screening results, there can be no data regarding that exposure in man."

In other words, animal tests are insufficient. Let's experiment with humans too.

Pharmaceutical and drug companies have levelled a series of criticisms at animal tests. At the 1973 meetings of the U.S. Department of Labour Advisory Committee on Occupational Carcinogens, they charged that "Most chemicals are carcinogenic when tested at relatively high concentrations." However, the National Cancer Institute's "Survey of Com-

pounds Which Have Been Tested for Carcinogenic Activity" shows that of 6000 chemicals, only 1000 were found to be carcinogens.

The second charge made at the meetings was that regardless of animal test results, "safe levels of exposure to carcinogens can be determined". This "threshold hypothesis" has never been proven, although many scientists and doctors including Spitzer accept the idea. The difficulty lies in guessing the threshold level above which a compound is carcinogenic.

For instance, last year a new study in *Science* of the atomic bomb explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki indicated that low level radiation may be much more dangerous than previously believed. It concluded tentatively that the risk of getting cancer after gamma ray exposure may be quadrupled. (Gamma rays are emitted by nuclear wastes and in X-ray photography).

Pesticide companies have twice tried to explain away cancers in lab animals as "benign tumours". Independent analysis of the data later showed the tumours to be very cancerous indeed.

Occasionally, companies have either kept secret, destroyed or altered data which showed a chemical to be carcinogenic. In the most infamous case, the American firm Industrial Biotech Labs was

found guilty of conducting fraudulent carcinogenicity tests. Faced with investigation, the company shredded its data for thousands of tests. In 1978, the Washington Post claimed that four of the company's clients, large pesticide manufacturers, knew the tests were faulty, but submitted them to the government as proof of the chemicals' safety anyway.

In another case, Shell submitted test data purporting to show that the pesticides Aldrin and Dieldrin did not cause cancer in rats. Investigations revealed that the rats had received such high doses that they died of poisoning long before a cancer could have possibly appeared.

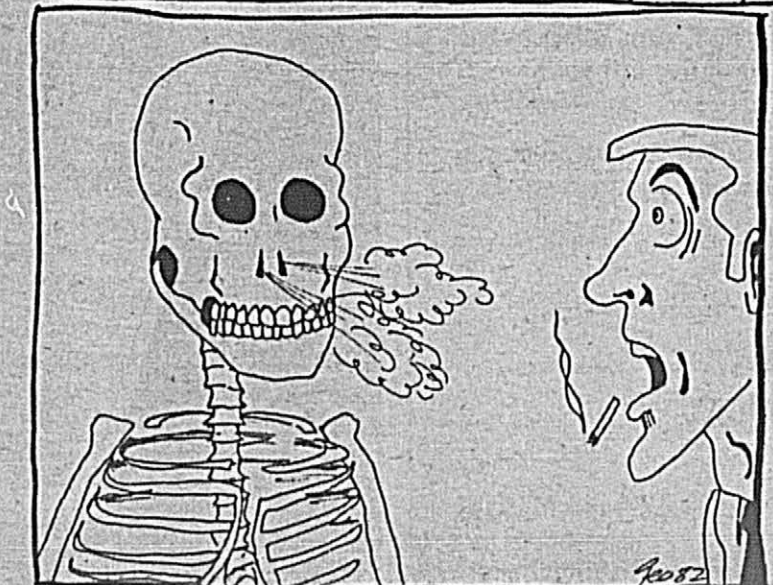
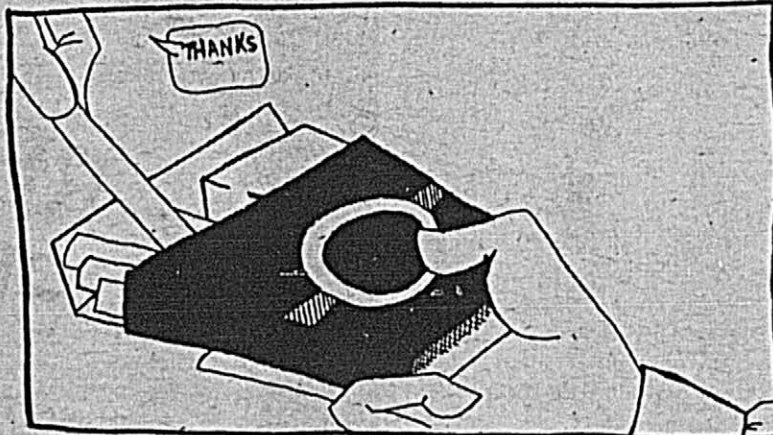
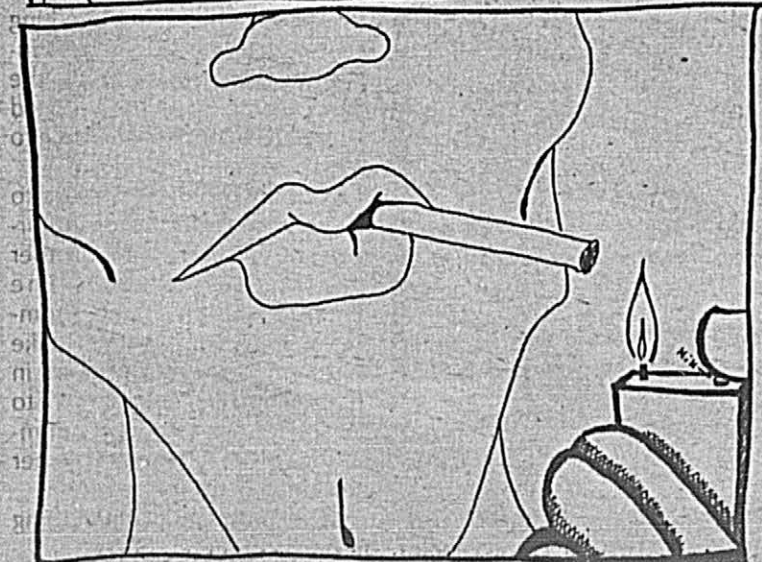
In 1976 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reviewed the data supplied by industry on 24 pesticides. It determined that at least 23 of the tests were so flawed that no conclusion about the pesticide's safety could be drawn. Clearly, more stringent test guidelines are required.

On the other side of the coin, the mass media often over-interpret scientific data. The most recent example is the widespread report that coffee causes pancreatic cancer. In fact, the New England Journal of Medicine had reported only a statistical link between the two. The paper stressed that no cause and effect relationship had been found. Further research may show no relationship at all.

McGill's Dr. Spitzer believes that the press should restrain from making these sort of reports until they have been verified by the scientific community. He also expressed reservations about the use of animal tests alone as proof of a substance's carcinogenicity, but added that "it's better not to take chances with matters of health".

Apart from making sense medically, preventing the use of suspected carcinogens may also bring considerable economic gains. Researchers Rice and Hodgson of the National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Maryland, write that \$5.7 billion was spent in 1975 caring for American cancer patients. In contrast, thorough animal testing of all new industrial chemicals would cost at most \$100 million a year, according to cancer expert Dr. Samuel Epstein. This figure represents only 0.2 percent of the American drug industry's 1975 sales.

Other methods of reducing environmentally caused cancers are far cheaper, for instance minimizing the use of X-rays in hospitals. Of course, quitting smoking is the best way of improving your resistance to cancer. Your doctor or the Canadian Cancer Society can inform you of various other methods of minimizing your risks.



SCIENCE EDITION

Tumor formation still a mystery

by Bill Sheffield

Cancer kills. It kills more Canadians than any other cause except heart disease. And while 41% of North American cancer patients are "cured" - they show no signs of the disease five years later - scientists and physicians remain stumped on the question of how cells become cancerous.

Without this vital information, the cancer detectives are like firemen in a tinder-dry forest; they can warn of danger without knowing how or when the blaze will erupt. Often they are called to the scene of the fire too late.

Over the last ten years, doctors have become increasingly adept at reactive measures to destroy cancers after they are found, such as radiation and chemical therapy. Yet far better solutions to the cancer puzzle could be found if only medical scientists could determine the mechanisms of tumour forma-

tion.

The problem is that cancer is not an invasion of the body by malevolent foreign germs. Rather it is a loss of control over certain cells, a slipping of the reins that allows unrestrained growth on the part of the rebel cells that, if unchecked, will interfere with vital body systems.

The thirty thousand million cells that make up our bodies arise from a single cell - the fertilized egg in the womb. It contains 46 chromosomes, the DNA blueprint from which the chemical tools that build, repair, and maintain our bodies are formed.

The fertilized egg grows and divides with great rapidity. If this accelerated rate of growth continued, the entire planet would be wall-to-wall human flesh in months. However, cells begin to differentiate early in the pregnancy, and grow into specialized types (for instance, liver and muscle cells) with dif-

ferent growth rates. In the adult, growth slows to a basal level at which only dead cells are replaced.

How cells are instructed to grow, differentiate, or stop growing is not known. What is known is that in the cancer cell, the regulatory brakes come off and the cancerous cells run amok.

Cancer cells have three basic characteristics: they do not produce the 'right' proteins and enzymes, they grow without restraint, and they migrate throughout the body.

Each of the cells in our bodies contains the 46 chromosomes, the master blueprint for the whole human body, for all the proteins and all the enzymes. In theory, a human being could be cloned from one human cell.

However, specialized cells only use selected portions of that blueprint to perform their own specific duties; the rest of the master plan is not "read" by the protein-making machinery of that particular kind of cell.

Cancerous liver cells do not produce common liver enzymes. As the cancer progresses, more and more liver enzymes disappear from the cell's retinue. On the other hand, lung cancers produce hormones normally produced by the pituitary gland! Such cellular schizophrenia shows

that something is very wrong in the tumour's DNA.

Cancer cells also possess the ability to leave their usual location in the body and migrate to another. Normal cells know their place - by some regulatory recognition mechanism, liver cells stay in the liver, and pancreatic cells remain in the pancreas. But cancer cells lose this ability, so cells from a cancerous breast can migrate to other parts of the body, thus forming secondary tumours.

Radiation and chemical agents such as nicotine (from cigarettes) and nitrosamines (from meat dyes) are well-known carcinogens. But knowing that substances cause cancer doesn't mean understanding how they do it.

Here, in a nutshell, are some of the theories of carcinogenesis that may one day lead to a general cure:

- **Viral infection.** Viruses are the simplest forms of life, minute bundles of DNA inside a capsule. They infect cells, inject their DNA into the host's chromosomes, and take command of the protein-making machinery of the cell for their own purposes. Burkitt's lymphoma, a human cancer of the lymph nodes, has been linked to a form of Epstein-Barr virus. Many animal cancers have been shown to be caused by viruses. (See article by Heather Tisdale in this issue.)

- **Unmasking our own cancer genes.** This idea postulates that the genetic "orders" for cancer formation are present in our chromosomes, but are masked until a carcinogen rips off the mask, and the "cancer gene" becomes active.

- **Mutation of DNA.** Changes in DNA due to radiation or chemicals are passed on through succeeding cell generations, so a cancer-causing mutation seems plausible. However, mutation is a random process, while tumour cells show predictable, sequential development.

- **Alterations in the translation of the genetic code.** The notion here is that the cancer cell's DNA is normal, but there is a defect in the way the instructions are carried out.

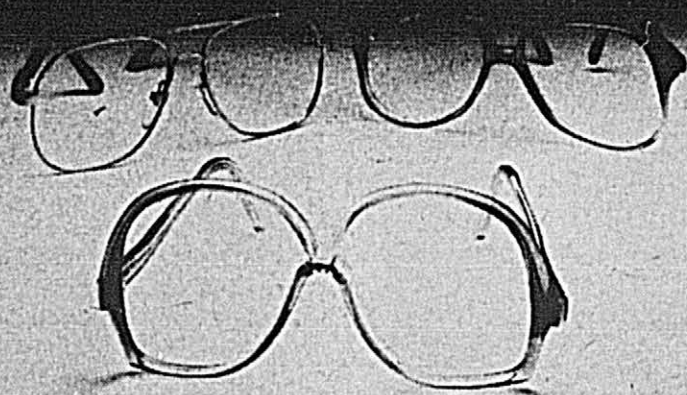
- **Loss of cell surface antigens.** If cells recognize each other by surface markers, and if a cell loses the marker to become cancerous, this would explain why cancer cells migrate.

- **Breakdown of defences.** New research shows that we may develop cancerous cells several times a year, but that our immune system attacks these cancers and nips them in the bud. Cancer victims, the thinking goes, would have defective immune systems.

Cancer has often been billed as "not one disease but one hundred." While it is true that

continued on page 13

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SCIENCE EDITION

Comment: Coffee, tea or cancer?

On a crisp spring morning last year, Canadians reading their morning newspapers and sipping their coffee suddenly choked. There, emblazoned on the page before them, were the words, "COFFEE LINKED TO PANCREATIC CANCER".

The day before, March 11, researchers from the Harvard School of Public Health had published a paper in The New England Journal of Medicine that they said showed a statistical link between coffee drinking and cancer of the pancreas, the fourth most potent killer in the United States.

The story was given considerable play in the media. The CBC Evening News (later rechristened Newswatch) got in on the fun with a section entitled, "COFFEE AND TEA - TERROR ON THE TABLE". A public already shell-shocked by daily revelations of creeping carcinogens behind every door was subjected to another.

Then the Harvard study was subjected to further scrutiny. It turns out that the research team, headed by Dr. Brian MacMahon, had not expected to find coffee a culprit in the study. Therefore the only question they asked of the 369 pancreatic cancer patients that had to do with coffee was, "How many cups of coffee did you drink per day before you were hospitalised?"

In addition, the control group used in the study was labelled questionable by other physicians and researchers. A control group is one compared with the group under study, in order to



eliminate the influence of other variables not being studied. The Harvard researchers used a group of 644 patients suffering from gastrointestinal diseases as a control.

Even the authors of the inquiry hedged on calling coffee a carcinogen - they refused to postulate a cause and effect relationship. The people who drank a lot of coffee could also have smoked more cigarettes, the cigarettes could have worsened the effect of the coffee, the nervousness of those who felt compelled to drink coffee could have sparked the cancer, stress...The list goes on and on.

The characteristic timidity of tone in the scientific reports did not deter the commercial press from running with the story like rabbits, however. Everyone

recognizes that newspapers must be sold in order that they survive; but the public was done a considerable disservice.

A public made blasé about threats to health is vulnerable to developing apathy when scientists have real cause to cry wolf.

The coffee scare has blown over, for now. The consensus in the scientific community is that

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no causative link has been shown. MacMahon's group has retreated to the laboratory and to the hospital to attempt to confirm their findings, to come up with a theory that will hold water under the cannonade of public scrutiny. But the next time, the coffee drinker will probably have developed Recalcitrant Smoker Syndrome - the attitude that says, "So many things are going to kill me that I might as well keep doing the one I enjoy."

The Canadian Science Writers Association held a professional development seminar to address this problem in Toronto last Friday. Those in the audience were treated to the sounds of a Global-TV news editor saying that he loved whiz-bang sensational science stories, and the melodious bleating of a tough young woman producer

from As It Happens telling us that science stories had to be "short, sexy, and cute" to make it on her segment of the show.

The moral of the story is clear:

If you drink coffee, your chance of developing pancreatic cancer may rise from one in a hundred to three in a hundred. Or it may not. But if sensationalism remains the criterion for the inclusion of science stories in newspapers, you'll certainly get sick of reading them - you may even get sick from not reading them when there is a real health threat to warn against.

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McGill Player's Theatre

Is proud to announce their latest production, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* by T. Stoppard. Mar. 23 to 27, Mar. 30 to April 3, Player's Theatre (Union 3rd Flr.), 8:00 pm. Tickets \$3.00 students and seniors, \$4 general public. Call 392-8989 for reservations.

German Student's Assoc.

Elections for the new executive will be held today between 10 am and 1 pm. Decide on your future and vote. Everyone presently taking one German course has a vote, use it. Voting takes place 6th floor Bronfman.

McGill Film Society

Presents Ingmar Bergman's *Hour of the Wolf* starring Max von Sydow and Liv Ullman tonight at 7 and 9:30 pm. Leacock 132, admission \$1.25 at the door.

El Salvador Committee

Important meeting today at 5 pm in the office (Union 406). All members please attend; we will be planning for the coffee house and discussing upcoming events, including the demonstration. Everyone welcome.

McGill African Student Assoc.

Presents an exhibition of African Arts & Crafts in Union Rm B01, 9am to 6 pm. Two films - *Fear Woman* and *OAU 1981* in Rm 304 McConnell Eng. 8 pm. Hillel

Everything you've always wanted to know about Judaism* but were afraid to ask. An open discussion with Ron Fine, from Secular Jew to Chassid. Tonight 7 pm, Hillel 3460 Stanley.

McGill Squash Club

All Members are invited to the final round-robin and club social on Wed. Mar. 24 sign up at club bulletin bd. T-shirts are in and can be picked up at round-robin. Coaching clinic for this weekend is cancelled.

Photography course

A three hour seminar on how to use

your camera will be given by the McGill Camera Club on Tues. Mar. 23 at 7 pm, and is open to all McGill students. For more info or to register drop by our office, Union B06 or call 392-8965.

Solar System Travelog

A slide show and film presentation on the solar system. Latest film from Voyageur will be shown. Guest lecturer: Dr. W. Rossow, Goddard Inst. for Space Studies, NASA. Free admission, all welcome. Leacock 26 8:00 pm, sponsored by Meteorology Students Assoc.

Anthro Students Assoc.

Inside speakers ctte presents, Prof. Carmen Lambert speaking on *The Anthropologist's Role in Indian Land Claims Research* 12-2 pm Leacock 738.

Economic Students Assoc.

Presents a talk by Carl Begie, Univ. of Toronto, on *Package strategies against inflation in Canada* 12:30 pm Leacock 14. Coffee and donuts will be served.

Contemporary Music Festival

The Contemp. Music Ensemble and soloists present 4 premieres for piano, trumpet, computer music and chamber ensemble. 8 pm, Pollack Concert Hall 555 Sherbrooke W.,

ASUS

ASUS Council Meeting tonite at 7 PM. Room to be posted.

Sociology Speaker

Prof. Uli Locher will be speaking on *Montreal's West Indians: Some implications of double minority status*, 3:30 in Leacock 738. Everyone is welcome. Sherry will be served.

Ski Team

Important meeting in B01 at 6 pm.

McGill Chaplaincy Service

Sponsors *Choosing Life* lecture series. Pierre Goldberger, minister of the United Church of Canada; Principal of the United Theological College and Lec-

turer at Faculty of Religious Studies at McGill. Topic: *The Church and Refugees in Honduras*. For further info call Alcida Schami, 392-5890.

Chaplaincy Service

Around the Fireplace (conversation and hot chocolate) hosted by chaplains Rabbi Israel Hausman of Hillel House and Florence Hayes, Roman Catholic. 3484 Peel (Newman Ctr) 3:30-5 pm. For info call 392-5890. For McGill students and staff only.

History Students Assoc.

Film Series, presents *The Other Side of the Ledger: an Indian view of the Hudson Bay Co.* 12 pm in Leacock 112. Admission free. All welcome.

McGill Choral Society

Rehearsal 8 pm, room C304. Please bring all your music.

Community McGill

Get involved in your community, become a volunteer. We have programs for everyone. Come to our office Rm.408 or phone 392-8937.

McGill Men's Rugby Football Club

Indoor practices begin today 5-7 pm in gym No.3. All players interested are encouraged to attend. Exhibition games are scheduled for the spring.

Film Society

Important meeting today at 5 pm in the office, Rm 432. Elections for next year's executive to be held. Please attend.

Men's Consciousness Group?

Those seriously interested in learning and discovering the meaning of *Communication as Expression* are encouraged to attend this meeting in Union B01 5-5:15 pm. Please think about the topic and come prepared with something to say. Only those who want to listen and contribute please come. The group will close after the first meeting for a minimum of 3 sessions.

McGILL PROGRAM BOARD Applications

are hereby called for the following appointed positions:
(Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Thursday, April 1st, 1982)

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, FINANCE

The Vice-Chairperson, Finance, will be responsible for overseeing all aspects of the finances of the Program Board including budget preparation, control of expenditures, ticket sales, arranging for payment of entertainers, etc.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, GENERAL PROGRAMS

The student holding this position will oversee all events and activities (with the exception of guest speakers and the Red & White Revue) which take place outside of the Welcome Week and Winter Carnival time periods. Events could include such things as dance and theatrical performances, concerts, dances, comedy acts, films, etc.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, PUBLICITY

The Vice-Chairperson, Publicity, will assemble and chair a committee of students which will ensure that all events and activities organized by the Program Board are properly publicized and promoted on campus and from time to time within the Montreal community. Design of posters, flyers, newspaper ads and on occasion, production of radio advertisements will be involved as well as the issuing of press releases.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, SPEAKERS

The student in this position will familiarize him or herself with guest speakers presently on the university lecture circuit and present a speakers program for the 1982/83 year (including the Welcome Week and Winter Carnival periods) to the Board for approval. The V.C. Speakers, will oversee the implementation of the approved speakers program.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, WELCOME WEEK

The Vice-Chairperson, Welcome Week, will chair a large committee of volunteers. He or she will ensure that all activities planned for the Welcome Week period are properly organized and encourage maximum participation by McGill students, especially those students at McGill for the first time.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, WINTER CARNIVAL

The student holding this position will be in charge of organizing the six festive days in February 1983. Creative ideas for new Carnival events will be encouraged. As with Welcome Week, this Vice-Chairperson will oversee a large committee of volunteers.

PRODUCER, RED & WHITE REVUE

The Producer of the Red & White Revue will be responsible for all aspects of McGill's largest annual variety show usually held at the end of March. The Producer will oversee a large committee including artistic director, technical staff, set and costume designers as well as the performers themselves.

VICE-CHAIRPERSON, VOLUNTEERS

Each year the Program Board enlists the assistance of a large number of student volunteers who work at the many events sponsored. In recognition of the importance of these people who help out at events, a new position has been created this year solely to coordinate the volunteers and to improve communications between them and the individual event organizers.

NOTE:

Notwithstanding the specific nature of some of the above positions, all students holding positions on the Board are expected to attend meetings throughout the year and assist in other areas beside their own. The Board will jointly organize Activities Night under the direction of the Chairperson.

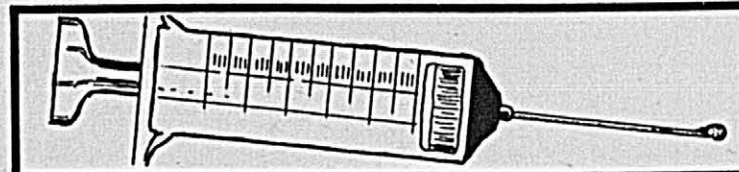
All of the above positions are considered voluntary. Joint applications will be accepted from not more than two (2) students for any one position.

All applications will be treated confidentially and will be reviewed by a committee consisting of the incoming Chairperson of the Program Board, the Vice-President-elect (Internal Affairs), the Program Director of the Students' Society and the Liaison Officer to the Dean of Students. The best qualified candidates will likely be interviewed by this committee.

"General Application" forms are available from the Students' Society General Office, Room 105 of the Student Union Building, 3480 McTavish Street.

Completed applications must be submitted to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office NO LATER THAN 4:30 p.m., THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1982.

Keith Hennessy, Chairperson
Students' Society Nominating Committee



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Planetary Research Group of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

"It would seem that our encounter with that neutron star has warped us through time. On this particular evening, Dr. Rossow is scheduled to speak to students at McGill University, in the room Leacock 26, at 8:00 p.m. local time. He will show the latest film footage from the primitive space probe Voyager."

"Well, we might as well take a look. Transporter Room..."

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Tumour...

continued from page 10

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"There is no doubt in my mind that they way a virus in-

itiates cancer is different from the way a chemical carcinogen initiates cancer. But the central mechanism that triggers cancer will turn out, in my opinion, to be the same.

"If I am right, a decisive answer is not only possible, it is inevitable. We will find it unless we stop doing research."

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"You can't have any cake. We have to feed the governors first."

Secretary at BoG meeting
turning away ravenous students

Ryan's empty halls

April 1981, and in the gymnasium of the CEGEP de Vieux Montréal just a few blocks from McGill, the Parti Libéral du Québec is preparing to celebrate its election victory over the Parti Québécois.

To the left of the podium are perhaps a hundred journalists. In a sideroom off to the right are two dozen-odd party workers hovering around a phone bank, taking election returns from riding offices. The PLQ has chosen not to trust the computer counts and projections of the television networks, and the rally is thus always twenty minutes or so behind the rest of the province in keeping track of the election.

At 7:00 p.m. the polls are closed, but there is no one in the gymnasium but journalists, security guards and a handful of party workers. The organizers are confident of their victory; "once we know what our majority is, the Prime Minister will come in through those doors, through the crowd screened by security, and then up those steps to the microphones," one explains to a group of Young Liberal types by the podium.

But for a party confident of victory, the hall is oddly empty.

9:00 p.m., and election returns are now beginning to come in steadily. The picture emerges clearly over the next two hours: the PQ beats the Liberals by a margin of a point or two under 10 per cent in the popular vote, and by about a two-to-one margin in seats.

When Claude Ryan and some of his Montreal-area candidates step out into the television lights long after there is no doubt of the outcome, the hundred-odd journalists cluster around the podium in a tight knot which fills barely a tenth of the hall. Paid party bureaucrats and a handful of rich-looking matrons stand off to the side.

Perhaps twenty rank-and-file Liberal party members are there to share Ryan's defeat with him. The hall stays oddly empty the whole night.

What is it about Claude Ryan, who in his happier days as editor of *Le Devoir* was one of the most respected intellectuals in Québec, which has made him such an abysmally uninspiring leader?

Much of the commercial media wrote him off following the election defeat for being flat and uncharismatic. Nobody who looks bad on television and gives long, dull, boring speeches which run over the editorial deadlines of the major newspapers could, or deserves to be, elected Premier of Quebec, so the consensus seemed to be.

A more interesting analysis is that the man is out of touch with his time. In a society where much of the population still remembers the corrupt folk-culture regime of Maurice Duplessis, and the balance was schooled to believe that pre-secularized Quebec was a province gripped by "the great darkness", Ryan promises to introduce a stable society as Prime Minister, guided as he is and will continue to be, directly by God. You don't campaign on religion in Quebec these days if you expect to be taken seriously, anywhere.

More likely still, it is not so much the man as the party he leads which will ensure that Claude Ryan remains a future historical footnote, almost as irrelevant as Joe Clark.

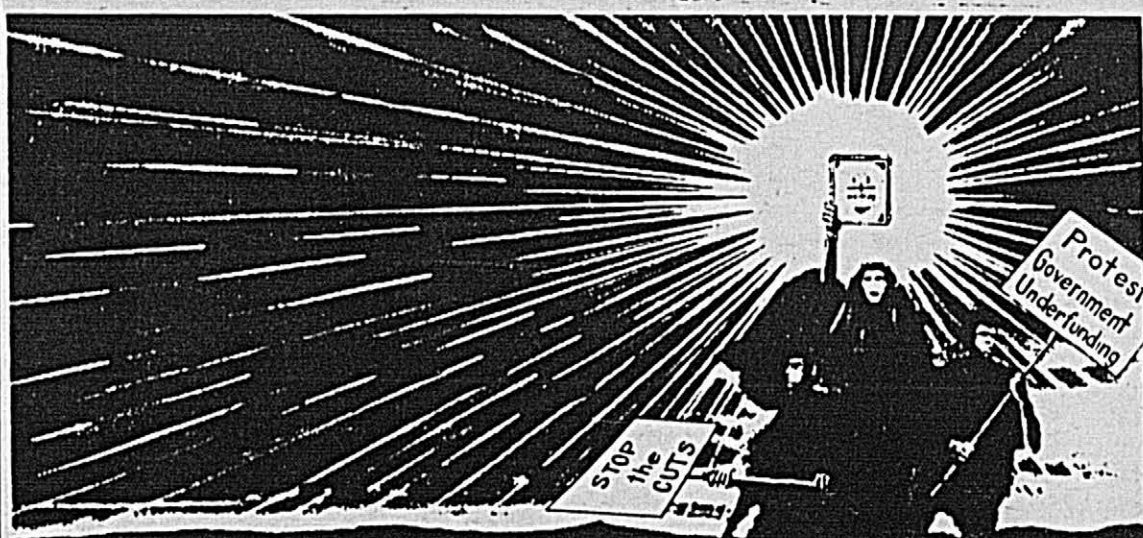
What constituency does the PLQ represent? Quebec Federalists by and large look to the Trudeau Liberals in Ottawa to speak for them; nationalists, independence-minded or not, rely on the PQ to defend the interests of Quebec. The state middle class, that huge body of government-employed technicians and professionals and the journalists who explain their actions to everyone else, long ago abandoned the provincial liberals for René Levesque and the PQ (in that order). An increasingly large segment of the province's small and medium-scale entrepreneurs are also falling into line behind the PQ, which is angling its economic policies to their benefit.

Workers are being given good reason to dislike the professors and technocrats in government, but generally not enough to fall into the arms of the provincial liberals. That leaves anglophones and a shrinking share of the non-state middle class for Claude Ryan, not exactly a winning combination.

There is little sign that the provincial liberals are developing imaginative alternatives to the neo-monetarism of the Parti Québécois. Voters reflecting on the newly conservative economic and social policies of the PQ can't help but think that under a Liberal government matters would be worse.

And so Ryan will likely be speaking to near-empty halls at election time for the foreseeable future, almost alone with God, and the province will be the worse for it, bereft as it is of a viable political alternative.

Brian Topp



Join the . . .

QUEST FOR FUNDS

Letters

Womens' Union good

To the Daily:

In their letter of March 12th, Lindsay Du Bois and Marcy Vigoda stereotype Women's Union members as, among other things, "man-hating" and "sexually frustrated", an assertion not worthy of a response. We would, however, like to reply to several of their other criticisms.

Du Bois and Vigoda give the impression that there is no room in the Women's Union for "moderate feminists", when in fact, the Women's Union is open to all women. We made a concerted effort this year to reach out; pamphlets were mailed out in the summer to new students and a wide variety of discussion meetings and special events were scheduled.

One effective means of influencing the orientation of an organization is to take part in it. This year the Women's Union has attracted many varied and active new members, but Vigoda and Du Bois have never even attended one of our meetings. We sincerely hope they will do so in the near future as we would welcome their active participation.

It is annoying that their letter gives no examples of how or why the Women's Union has made "ignorant generalizations about men" or promoted "a myth of female superiority." In an effort to destroy generalizations and myths, the Women's union has sponsored several

forums to which men were especially invited. For instance, we discussed marriage and the role of men in the feminist movement.

Pornography is a real issue, not one we merely created. The degrading images of women prevalent in the media and the alarming incidence of violence against women are problems which concern all of us.

The authors of the letter complain that we ignore the issue of abortion. But just two months ago we held a discussion, attended by fifty students on that topic and last year we invited a speaker and held a debate on abortion.

It is not true that the Women's Union is never constructive or positive, nor is it correct to say that we only "talk of revolution." The distribution of crisis information cards concerning sexual assault to

thousands of women must certainly be considered a realistic and constructive project, and what could be more positive than our cultural events, such as our annual film series and feminist coffee houses?

Du Bois and Vigoda accuse the Women's Union of being "radical" but unfortunately they do not define this term. If radicalism means fighting for equality between women and men; defending a woman's right to control her own reproductive life; and opposing all forms of violence against women, be it rape, wife-battering, pornography at Sadie's II or sexual harassment on campus — then yes, the Women's union is radical, and proud of it.

Margaret Fulford
Dolores Vader
Kathy Morris
Members of the
Women's Union

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Feature

Poland's students

"The winter is yours, but the spring is ours!"

by Greg Teal

Since August 1980, international attention has been focused on the continuing struggle between Solidarnosc and the Polish state, and with good reason.

Solidarnosc is the first legal independent and self-governing trade union in post-war Eastern Europe. Solidarnosc has won basic trade union and democratic rights for all Polish workers, and Solidarnosc has been an example to workers around the world of what they can accomplish when they have unions which the members themselves run democratically in defence of their interests.

But Solidarnosc was — and is — much more than a trade union.

It is a social movement which has, while winning rights for workers, allowed other social groups in Poland to organize themselves in the struggle for their own demands.

Alongside Solidarnosc, Polish students have been in the forefront of the struggle for a democratic, self-managed society. The imposition of martial law on the night of December 13th — the desperate act of a party-state apparatus concerned above all else with protecting its monopoly of privilege and power — meant not only the vicious suppression of Solidarnosc but the banning of the Independent Student Association (NZS), the military takeover of the universities and the jailing of as many as 5,000 students.

But the struggle is not over.

Beginnings

No sooner had the Gdansk Agreement between Solidarnosc and the Polish government been signed at the end of August 1980, when students, professors and university workers began to organize and put forward their own demands for democratic change. On September 1st, teachers and staff at the University of Gdansk formed an independent, self-governing union and called on the government to grant universities autonomy in administrative and curriculum affairs.

Up until that point the government had exercised almost complete control over university matters in Poland. Among the results of this control was that university rectors and senates were largely selected by the Communist Party and the state, and there were mandatory courses in Russian language and Soviet-style Marxist-Leninism. Students had to attend between 30 and 35 hours of classes a week, leaving little time for anything else. The only student union was the party-controlled "Socialist Student Union."

The only solution to these oppressive university conditions was to establish independent student, professor and support staff associations and democratic self-management of universities. Over 700 students from Jagiellonian University in Cracow had already written to the Communist Party Congress in 1980 asking for the right to form an independent student association. A sit-in by 200 students at the University of Warsaw in November led to plans to form a national students' association.

As long as the student movement remained on a local basis, not mobilizing students on a nation-wide scale, the

government could more or less ignore them, occasionally negotiating in order to diffuse student hostility, but refusing to grant any major demands.

That all changed on January 22, 1981, when 4,000 students began a sit-in at the university of Lodz. At first the government was able to block news of the sit-in from reaching students in other cities. But with the aid of Solidarnosc, students across the country began finding out and acted accordingly.

Soon there were student delegations from Lublin, Wroclaw, Warsaw and Gdansk at Lodz, expressing their solidarity with their fellow students. Within a week students had occupied 9 of the 12 buildings on campus and were shortly joined by the Lodz Polytechnical and the Medical Academy.

The student action began spreading to other cities. On February 9th, the day General Jaruzelski became Prime Minister, students at the University of Poznan began a sit-in. As the government continued to delay and maneuver, insisting, among other things, that the students recognize the "leading role of the Party", dozens of schools joined in.

Faced with mounting pressure from the students, who had by this time gained solid support from Solidarnosc members and other sectors of the population, and with Solidarnosc keeping its own pressure on the government to respect the clauses of the Gdansk ac-

cords, the government had to finally cave in, and a settlement was negotiated on February 18th.

As with the Gdansk between the workers and the state, this settlement was a landmark in the history of post-war Eastern Europe. Among its 25 pages were provisions recognizing the Independent Student Association, the right of university senates to formulate curriculum, and restrictions on secret police activities on campus.

The students, along with university workers and professors, had forced through a basic change which would lead to both the democratization of the universities and their self-management, for now university senates were to be democratically elected (rather than party-appointed), giving one-third representation to professors, one-third to lecturers and workers, and one-third to students.

Not only would universities be responsible for their own administration but everyone would have an equal say in the process, quite a bit different from the elitist and hierarchical structure of our own institutions.

The students also won several other demands, such as the right to free speech and, something which must appear almost incredible to us, given our efforts to fight education cutbacks, a guarantee from the government that it would increase the education budget.



The NZS has appealed to all students in Québec to rally to Polish students, and in this spirit ANEQ (l'association nationale des étudiants du Québec) has launched a campaign to raise \$10,000 to send to the NZS office in Paris.

At McGill, an NZS solidarity com-

mittee has been formed to raise funds and sponsor solidarity events. On Friday, March 19th, there is a Solidarity dinner and evening at the union cafeteria, to which all are invited.

Also, there is a screening of "Man of Marble" by the Film Society planned for Thursday evening.

The Polish students weren't suddenly brought to life in September 1980, following the victory of the Polish working class. Students in Poland have for a long time been in the front line of democratic struggles. In 1956 many students joined with the workers' movement to demand democratic reform, and in 1968 students led a major protest movement.

However, several crucial factors led to the student victories of 1980-1981, compared to the heroic but ultimate defeats of the earlier battles.

First, after 1968 the students realized that to establish themselves as an independent force capable of winning democratic rights, they had to work closely with workers who were trying to organize independent trade unions. In the mid-70s ex-student leaders like Jacek Kuron formed the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR) to defend victimized workers, and published an illegal paper, Robotnik (The Worker) to act as a vehicle for information for worker militants.

This practice and co-operation proved very useful throughout the spring of 1980. Robotnik and similar publications spread news of strikes from one locale to another and acted as forums to articulate workers' demands. Given the state monopoly on the media and its use of censorship, such sources of information were critical in the development of the workers' movement. And throughout the summer, students were in the factories with striking workers, acting as interpreters, typing documents, etc.

The victory of the Lenin shipyard workers in Gdansk at the end of August 1980 in turn allowed the students the chance to fight for the democratization of their own institutions, not just because workers had won the right to form independent trade unions and the right to strike, but because they had demanded that such basic democratic rights as freedom of expression and access to the mass media be included in the accords.

Finally, the students were able to overcome various sectoral interests which divided them (as between students in professional, technical and arts programmes), and were able to unite around common sets of demands and strategies on a national scale and in conjunction with workers and professors.

**"The winter is yours;
the spring is ours"**

The Polish government could not accept the existence of workers, women, peasants, students and others organized independently of traditional totalitarian control, operating collectively and democratically — this posed a mortal threat to the monopoly of privilege and power of state and party bureaucrats. That is why the state acted as it did on December 13th, not, as its apologists would have us believe, to "protect socialism" or save the economy.

The NZS has reported that over 5,000 students have been jailed, and the military now runs the universities. But the power of the people will prevail.

The slogan of the resistance, which will become more important in the weeks ahead, is: "the winter is yours, but the spring is ours!"

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